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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PRIVATE COSTS OF TEACHER PREPARATION IN TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT MANAGEMENTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

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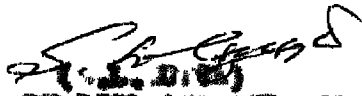
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(S. K. Chandra)
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A Comparative Study of the Private Costs of Teacher
Preparation in Teachers Training Institutions
Under Different Managements in Uttar Pradesh

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Historical Background

Teaching is the largest of all professions in India. To-day (1989)(1) it involves lakhs of persons (male and female) working at three levels - elementary, secondary and senior secondary; and university. The education of teachers in India is of recent origin. It has undergone three stages of development: (i) pupil teacher system, (1901-1932); (ii) teacher training (1932-1947) and (iii) teacher education (1947-up today).

Pupil-Teacher System (1901-1932): The Governments both in the British Provinces and the Princely States had almost no interest per se(2). Sir Thomas Munro was instrumental in setting up a central school for the education of teachers in Madras in 1826. By that time, in Bengal, Calcutta School Society (1819) took steps to train teachers on the Lancastrian System. The Society was awarded a monthly grant

1.

2. Mukherji, S.N. 'Education In India Today and tomorrow', 1964, Acharya Book Depot, Baroda.

of Rs.500/- in 1925 from the Govt of Directors(7). Calcutta Ladies Society also organised a training class for lady teachers in Calcutta Central School of Girls (4). Woods Despatch, 1854, stressed the need and desired "to see the establishment with as little delay as possible, of training schools and classes for masters in each presidency in India(5). In 1891-92 there were 106 normal schools with 3886 pupil teachers. The annual expenditure incurred on them was four lakhs of rupees. In the beginning teachers were trained on Lancastrian lines. This was followed by apprenticeship system, attaching pupil teachers to an experienced teacher for a fixed period. First, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, laid down norms of payment by ordering : "Selected youths in each taluka should be apprenticed as pupil teachers for 3 years on stipends from Rs. 3 to 5 per mensemand then on successfully passing through their term they should be sent up for a further course of instruction on stipends of Rs. 6 per mensem to the District Training College(6).

 3. A.N.Sasu (ed), Indian Education In Parliamentary Papers-Fishers' Memoirs, p. 88

4. J.A. Riche, Selections from Educational Records. Vol.II p.38

5. Woods Despatch, 1854 para 67

6. Bhagwan Dayal, The Development of Modern Indian Education, Bombay, Longman, 1955, p. 174

Normal Schools for women were also established, and by 1881-82, India had 15 normal schools for women too. The training of Secondary teachers was not considered essential in those days with the result that there were only two colleges one, at Madras, Government Normal School (1856) and the second at Lahore, Training School (1881)(8).

Teacher Training (1882-1947): Both the Indian Education Commission (1882) and the Govt. of India Resolution on Educational Policy (1904) urged the need for establishing a number of normal schools and training colleges for secondary school teachers throughout the country. The duration of courses and entry qualifications were also stated. The Govt. of India's Resolution on Educational Policy 1913 stated "under modern system of education no teacher should be allowed to teach without a certificate that he has qualified to do so". The Calcutta University Commission (1919) re-emphasized the concept of Teacher Education and recommended the creation of Departments of Education in the Universities. As a result several universities established departments of education. Thus three types of teacher training institutions were evolved. These were: (i) for graduates, (ii) for undergraduates, and (iii) for primary teachers. During the period

8. Stanley's Despatch Para 23.

the concept of teacher training was redefined and gradually yielded to the concept of Teacher education. In 1945-47 the total number of teacher training schools and colleges was 621-657 training schools and 41 training colleges⁽⁹⁾.

Teacher Education (1947-1970)

The dawn of independence brought a change in thinking and approach to teacher training in the country. The University Education Commission (1948), the Secondary Education Commission (1953-54), and the Kothari Education Commission (1964-66) strongly pleaded for and recommend reorganization of Teacher Education Programmes, facilities/norms for teacher training institution and revision of pay scales and service conditions benefitting the professional status of teachers at all levels. They also recommended for the maintenance of standards and quality control so that educational standards at different levels may not continue to fall in future. In several states State Boards of Teacher Education were set up. In 1961, at the National level, National Council of Educational Research and Training was set up by the Govt. of India. The NCERT had a Department of Teacher Education which also provided as Secretariat to the National Council for Teacher Education

9. Govt. of India, Progress of Education In India, 1937-1947
Decennial Review, Vol.1, Central Bureau of Education,
Ministry of Education Publication No. 117, p.129

since 1976. In the States and Union Territories State Institutes of Education were set up in 1964. These were upgraded in to the State Councils of Educational Research and Training on the pattern of NCERT, New Delhi.

Need for the Study

During the post-independence period, i.e., 1947-1980, the Teacher Education both in contents and process at all levels has undergone several re-organizations. These changes in duration of training for primary teachers and changes in curriculum and duration for the secondary school teachers have led to increase in the costs which the teacher trainees at two levels have had to incur. For example, the teacher training programmes for primary school teachers were once of one year duration, then they were changed into two-year duration. Similarly teacher training programmes for secondary and senior secondary schools were of one year-duration in certain states and in a few states four year integrated programmes were introduced alongwith one year training programmes.

The private costs of teacher preparation have also varied from institution to institution within the state as well as the variations have been from state to state for same level of teacher training in institutions under different managements. However, so far no such study comparing the

private costs of teachers preparation in institutions under different management on inter and intra state basis has been undertaken. According the present study had been planned and undertaken.

Definition of Terms & Scope of Study

In order to appreciate the scope of study, it is essential that terms used in the study are defined operationally. Hence the followings:

A. Private Costs: includes expenditure incurred by the teacher-trainee and his/her parents/guardian during the training period beginning from admission day to the final day of passing the examination, on the followings:

- i) Tuition fees, funds and examination fees/deposits (not refundable).
- ii) Purchase of textbooks/materials for reading.
- iii) Notebooks, writing materials and materials for doing practicals.
- iv) Daily travel/transportation, educational excursions undertaken in connection with training programme.
- v) Hostel charges/room rent, electricity and other conservancy services.
- vi) Mess charges and expenditure on meals including breakfast, lunch and dinners.
- vii) Uniforms and other special dress materials needed.

viii) Furnishing of Hostelroom.

ix) Other Miscellaneous items needed for fully use.

x) Pocket-money if provided.

xi) Income fore-gone by teacher trainees joining their training after resigning/leaving their regular jobs/assignments.

B. Incentives includes fee concessions (full or half), scholarships, and stipends, book grants, mess grants and any other monetary assistance received by the trainees.

C. Management includes:

- i) Teacher Training institutions under the management of private recognised societies or trusts or individuals.
- ii) Teachers Training institutions under the management of State Governments.
- iii) Teachers Training institutions under the management of Universities

The scope of the study includes two types of teacher training institutions, viz., (a) teacher training institutions preparing teachers for primary and middle classes i.e. I to VIII. They are known as S.T.Is, b) Teacher Training Institutions preparing teachers for Secondary and Senior Secondary classes i.e. IX to XII. They are known as Teacher Training Colleges (S.Sd Colleges/L.T.Colleges).

Objectives of the Study:

The study has the following objectives:

- i) To find out the total private costs of teacher preparation for two levels in institutions under different managements.
- ii) To find out the distributive nature of private costs of teacher preparation at two levels
- iii) To find out the type and nature of incentives, programmes, if any, available to teacher trainees.

Review of Literature

On the basis of review of literature it can be said that a few research studies/investigations were undertaken to find out the private costs of teacher preparation either for the primary level or for the secondary school level, till 1980 when the present study was designed. A large number of studies concerning teachers were in the areas of teacher behaviour in the class-room or his attitude towards the teaching profession. Venkatasubramanian (1976) had studied the pupil cost at primary level alongwith casual reference to costs of teacher preparation. Dasgupta (1980) studied the cost benefit-analysis of teachers working in the Western region of Uttar Pradesh. Soel (1980) had studied the attitudes of the teacher. Gupta (1982) studied the Private costs of schooling girls at the Elementary stage. There were

a number of annual reports of the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Welfare wherein total annual expenditure incurred on teacher training institutions by different states/union territories had been reflected. However, there had been no systematic research investigation which could give a comparative position regarding private costs of teacher preparation, the types of incentives available to a teacher and the total value of such assistance. Hence, the present study was undertaken.

Sample of Study

The design of the study provided for the comparison of the private costs of teacher preparation in institutions under the different managements at two levels. Accordingly, the sample for the study was drawn from:

Group A Teacher training institutions preparing teachers for Secondary and Senior-Secondary Schools i.e. S.E.S. and functioning under different managements and located in Agra and Gorakhpur.

Group B Teacher training institutions preparing teachers for primary and middle classes i.e. BTC and located in Agra and Gorakhpur. All the BTCs in the state are managed by the State Government.

Group A

In other words, 735 teacher-trainees (272 males and 463 females) reading in six teacher training colleges (B.Ed level) were selected for Group A. Out of the six training colleges four colleges were located in Agra and two in Gorakhpur. According to the type of management, five institutions (three at Agra and two at Gorakhpur) were under the private registered trusts and one at Agra was under a deemed university. Table A gives further details.

Table A

List of Teacher Training Colleges,
Enrolment and Management

B.Ed Teachers Training Colleges of Agra					
S.No.	Name of the Institution	Type of Management	No. of Trainees		
			M	F	Total
1.	B.D.K.Mahavidyalaya	Private Registered Trust	-	163	163
2.	B.D. Jain College of Edn.	-do-	-	82	82
3.	R.B.S. College of Edn.	-do-	51	37	88
4.	Deptt. of Education D.E.I. Dayalbagh	Deemed Univ. DEI, Agra	71	159	230
Total			122	461	583

Part-II Training Colleges of Gorakhpur

5. Maharana Pratap College	Private Management	65	17	82
6. J.N.S. College of Edun. Maharayganj, Gorakhpur	Private Management	95	5	100
Total		160	22	182
Grand Total		272	463	735

Group B

As regards Group 'B' 45 teacher trainees (23 males and 22 females) residing in two basic teachers training institutes (BTC) were selected. According to the management both the institutions were under the control of State Government, Directorate of Education. Table 'B' gives further details:

Table B

List of BTCs enrolment and management

B.T.C Institutions with location	Management	No. of Trainees		
		M	F	Total
1. BTC, Agra	State Govt.	14	9	23
2. BTC, Gorakhpur	State Govt.	9	13	22
Total		23	22	45

* M stands for Male Teachers

* F stands for Female Teachers

* T stands for Total Number of Male and Female Teachers

Methodology

The methodology adopted for the study had three phases. Phase one consisted of the development of two questionnaires - one for the collection of information/data from the teacher trainees concerning their socio-economic bio-data, details of expenditure on different items and incentives received by them, perception of gains from the teacher-training etc. In order to improve the questionnaire so developed and the feed back received through try-out an Expert-committee was set up. The composition of the expert committee is given at Annexure I. The committee met on 27-8-1982, and finally approved the tool, i.e., questionnaire to be administered to the sample. The committee also suggested that the tool may be translated into Hindi and Hindi version may be administered to teacher-trainees of BTCs as well as training colleges preparing for B.Ed/LT programmes, if the trainees so desire.

While administering the questionnaire to the sample, trainees of BTC in variably used Hindi version only and the teacher trainee for B.Ed presented a mixed demand.

All the questionnaires to teacher trainees of both the levels were administered under the direct supervision of the investigator with the help of class-room teachers. The questionnaires is given at Annexure II.

Composition of The Tool

The questionnaire had three parts. Part One had 13 questions. In this part the first seven questions were regarding the identifying data of the trainee. The next six questions were concerning their marital status, job status, social status, total annual income of the parents/guardian, occupation of the parents/guardian, and area of living of the trainee.

Part two of the questionnaire consisted of seven questions concerning educational status of father, mother, guardian, person who met the expenses of the training, duration of training, details of total expenditure incurred by the trainee on different items, whether he lived in the hostel or not and if lived in hostel then details of total annual expenditure incurred on room rent, electricity, water and contingency, food, furnishing of hostel room and other miscellaneous items. The last question of this part asked for details concerning fee concessions, scholarship, bookgrants, mess concession and any other expenses incurred for the training.

Part three consisted of seven questions. The questions related to nature of employment, whether resigned to join

training or job deputiation for the training, or job leave, nature of leave,, total emoluments and the perception of gain in future on completion of the training as visualised by the trainee.

Thus the questionnaire in all had 29 questions. (Part-one 15 questions, Part-Two seven questions, and Part-Three seven questions).

The data/information thus collected from the field was rearranged and classified groupwise in a number of tables. The Groupwise findings have been discussed in the following pages. The findings have revealed a number of interesting trends and phenomenon, such as, differential characters of the Social Status of families of trainees of Agra and Gorakhpur, annual family income of trainees of the two cities, educational status of fathers of the trainees, expenditure on tuition fees and funds, availability of incentives to trainees in two place, i.e. Agra and Gorakhpur.

It may also be stated that both Agra and Gorakhpur represent two different regions of the state i.e. Uttar Pradesh. Both the regions i.e. Agra and Gorakhpur are not uniform in their socio and economic development. These are very well reflected by the findings.

Findings concerning Group 'A' Teacher
Trainees preparing for B.Ed. Courses

Annual Income of the family of the teacher trainee:

As many as 295 teacher trainees (40.1 percent) of the total number belonged to the families having annual income upto Rs.3000/- only. 150 (21.8 percent) had annual family income between Rs.3001 and 6000/-. 108 (14.7 percent) had annual family income between Rs.6001 and Rs.10000/-; 93 (12.7 percent) had annual family income between Rs. 10001 and

Rs.1500/-; 13 (5.7 percent) had income between Rs.1501/- and Rs.1999/-; 23 (10.1 percent) had income over Rs.1999/- and 37 (16.2 percent) did not specify their annual family income.

When we study the regional variations in the family incomes of Agra and Gorakhpur trainees, we find them still significant. For example : 93 (54.1 percent) of Gorakhpur and 202 (35.9 percent) of Agra had family income upto Rs.3000/- only. 39 (22.7 percent) of Gorakhpur and 131 (21.3 percent) of Agra had incomes between Rs.3001 and Rs.5000/-, 13 (10.5 percent) of Gorakhpur and 70 (16.0 percent) of Agra had incomes between Rs.5001 and Rs.10000/-; 09 (5.2 percent) of Gorakhpur and 24 (14.9 percent) of Agra had incomes between Rs.10001 and Rs.15000/-. 10 (5.9 percent) of Gorakhpur and 39 (6.9 percent) of Agra had incomes between Rs.15001- and Rs.19999/-, only one (0.5 percent) of Gorakhpur and 22 (3.9 percent) of Agra had incomes more than Rs.19999/- only. The percent of persons who did not specify their annual incomes was less than one in both the cases (Table No. A-1).

Social Status of Families of B.Ed Trainees:

It is very interesting to note that 81 (11.0 percent) of the total number belonged to the Scheduled Caste, 05 (0.7 percent) were from Scheduled Tribes, 90 (10.9 percent) were from Backward classes and remaining 569 (77.3 percent) came from general group of population.

The Regional variations are also well reflected. For example, Gorakhpur group had larger percentages of trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes (15.7 percent), Scheduled Tribes (1.2 percent), and backward classes (21.5 percent) as compared to Agra group. However, the Agra Group had 453 (82.2 percent) members from the General population while Gorakhpur had 196 (61.5) percent only (Table No.A-2).

Sexwise Distribution of B.Ed Teacher Trainees:

Out of the total of 735, 272 (37.0 percent) were males and 463 (63.0 percent) were females. As regards the composition of the regional groups, Agra group had 122 (21.7 percent) males and 441 (78.3 percent) females, while the Gorakhpur Group had 130 (97.2 percent) males and 22 (12.3 percent) females only (Table No. A-3) . Thus it may be said that the Agra group was female dominated and the Gorakhpur group was male dominated.

Marital Status of B.Ed Trainees:

The study has found that 490 (65.3 percent) of the total and 429 (76.2 percent) of the Agra group and 51 (29.7 percent) of the Gorakhpur group were unmarried at the time of their joining the Teacher training. 249 (33.9 percent) of the total and 129 (22.8 percent) of the Agra group and 249 (33.9 percent) of the Gorakhpur group were married. 6 (1.00%) of the Agra group were widows (Table No. A-4).

Family Occupation of the B.Ed Teacher Trainees:

The B.Ed teacher trainees belonged to the families having different occupations. The regional variations were also glaring. For example, 326 (44.4 percent) of the total came from families employed in the government service while regionwise the largest number 291 (51.7 percent) of Agra were on government jobs but in the case of Gorakhpur group 35 (29.3 percent) were government employees. In the case of Gorakhpur the largest number 114 (66.3 percent) had cultivation as their family occupation against 57 (10.1 percent) of the Agra. Similarly, 41 (9.3 percent) of Agra and three (1.7 percent) of the Gorakhpur had industries, 63 (11.2 percent) of Agra, two (1.3 percent) of Gorakhpur had trade and commerce as their family occupations. (See Table No.A-5 for further details).

Family Residential Status:

The study has revealed some significant difference regarding the family residential status of the two groups. the study has found that in the case of Agra group the largest number 437 (77.6 percent) lived in urban areas, followed by second largest number 113 (20.2 percent) living in rural areas. However, in the case of Gorakhpur, the largest number 128 (74.4 percent) lived in the rural areas followed by 42 (24.4 percent) living in the urban areas. (Table No. A.7).

Age Specific Distribution:

The study attempted to find out the age specific distribution of the teacher trainees at the time of joining their training. All the teacher trainees for B.Ed were the students of academic year 1992-93. The age of the trainees ranged between 17+ and 40. However, the study has confined its scope from 17+ specific to 25+ specific and one group of over 25+. This had to be done due to several constraints. The study has found several significant facts, such as, a small number of four (.9 percent) of Agra, and one (0.6 percent) of Gorakhpur did get their admission into B.Ed. after completing the graduation at the ages of 17+/18+. In case of Agra the largest number was 93 (17.4 percent) having 22+ specific age. The number of trainees having ages over 25+ was 90 (16.0 percent) and 53 (30.9 percent) for Agra and Gorakhpur respectively. This distribution also indicates that in the Gorakhpur institutions specific ages of the trainees were higher as compared to Agra institutions. (See Table No.A-9 gives further details).

Hostel and Dayscholar Status:

It has been found that out of 735 trainees, 624 (84.9 percent) were day scholars and 111 (15.1 percent) were hostellers. As regards the regional variation, it has been found that in Agra 459 (61.5 percent) were day scholars and

194 (10.5 percent) were hostellers while in Gorakhpur 155 (97.3 percent) were day scholars and even only (4.1 percent) were hostellers. Thus Agra had a larger portion of hostellers (Table No. A-9).

Educational Status of Fathers:

The study has found that out of the total number 155 (22.5 percent) fathers were illiterate, 37 (3.2 percent) had primary level, 65 (4.3 percent) at middle level, 293 (27.7 percent) had senior secondary level, 117 (15.9 percent) had graduation level, 64 (8.7 percent) had post-graduation level of education. Nine (1.2 percent) and 75 (10.2 percent) were professionals with graduation and postgraduation levels respectively. The regional variations were also important. For example, in Agra 15.1 percent (93) fathers were illiterate while in Gorakhpur the percentage of illiterate fathers was more than three times, i.e. 45.5 . The percentages of primary level (3.2) and middle level (3.2) qualified fathers in Agra were lesser than those of primary level (11.0) and middle level (11.0) in Gorakhpur. Similarly, the percentages of Senior Secondary level (30.6), Graduate level (15.7), post graduates (10.5) and professionals with graduation and post-graduation levels (13.8) were higher in Agra than those of Gorakhpur.

On the whole it may be stated that the educational levels of fathers of the teacher trainees in Agra were higher

than those of the fathers in Gorakhpur (Table No.I-10).

Cost on Account of Tuition Fees and Funds:

The study has revealed that there were variations in the amounts of Tuition fees and funds charged from students reading in teachers training institutions in Agra and Gorakhpur. The differences in the amount charged are mainly due to their managements. The Table No.III given below highlights the differences.

Table No.III

Annual Fees and Funds charged Per Teacher Trainee (9.Ef)
by Different Teacher Training Institutions in 1992-93

(Data was collected from the Prospectus of the concerned Institution)

S.No.	Name of the Teacher Training Institution	Type of Management	Amount charged (In Rs.)
1.	B.D.Kanya Mahavidyalaya Agra	Private Regd. Trust	456.00
2.	B.D. Jain Training College, Agra	-do-	456.00
3.	R.B.S. College of Edu. Agra	-do-	400.50
4.	D.E. I., Agra	Deemed Univ.	627.50
5.	J.N.S.College of Edu. Gorakhpur	Private Regd. Trust	526.50
6.	Deptt. of Edu. Gorakhpur University	Gorakhpur University Management	293.00

The above table shows that training institutions under the private managements whether Registered as Trust or otherwise do charge more amount on account of Fees and Funds. The training institution under the management of a deemed University is charging the highest (Rs.627.50) while the University Department of a regular university i.e. Gorakhpur University is charging the lowest (Rs.203.00). The variations are mainly due to two reasons. One is the number and range of activities organised and charged by the concerned training institution and secondly the building/improvement funds charged by institutions.

As regards the distribution of teacher trainees on the basis of amount of fees and funds paid the study had found that out of 735 only 27 (3.7 percent) spent upto Rs.200 only per year on tuition fees and funds, 90 (12.2 percent) between Rs.401-600 and 619 (84.1 percent) between Rs.601/- and 750/-. As regards the regional distribution it may be said that in Agra region 27 (4.9 percent) spent upto Rs.200/- and 536 (95.2 percent) between Rs.601 and 750/- while in Gorakhpur region 90 (52.3 percent) spent between Rs.401-600 and 92 (47.7 percent) between Rs.601-750 (Table No. A-11).

Costs on account of Text Books/Materials:

It has been found that amount spent on text books/materials by B.Ed teacher trainees shows wider variations both on inter-region and intra-region basis. For

example, out of 235, 11 (4.6 percent) spent upto Rs.50/- only, 133 (56.6 percent) between Rs.51-100, 33 (14.0 percent) between Rs.101-150, 153 (22.3 percent) between Rs.151-200, 74 (10.0 percent) between Rs. 201-251, 93 (12.6 percent) between Rs.251-300, 37 (5.0 percent), and 33 (4.0 percent) between Rs.301-350 and Rs. 351-400 respectively. 45 (5.2 percent) spent over Rs.401 only.

As regards inter-regional variations are concerned 39 (5.9 percent) of Agra and 2 (1.2 percent) of Gorakhpur spent upto Rs.50/- only, 100 (17.3 percent) of Agra and 51 (30.3 percent) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.51-100, 65 (12.3 percent) of Agra and 21 (12.2 percent) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.101-150, 134 (23.8 percent) of Agra and 34 (19.9 percent) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs. 151-200, 57 (10.1 percent) of Agra and 17 (9.9 percent) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs. 201-250, 62 (11.1 percent) of Agra and 31 (18.0 percent) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs. 251-300, 28 (4.9 percent) of Agra and 9 (5.2 percent) of Gorakhpur between Rs. 301-350, another 28 (4.9 percent) of Agra, and 5 (2.9 percent) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs. 351-400. 46 (8.2 percent) of Agra alone spent over Rs. 401 annually. Intra-region variations in case of Agra range between Rs. 50 and over Rs. 401 and in case of Gorakhpur they ranged between Rs. 50 and 400 only (Table No. A-12).

Cost on Account of Note Books:

The study has found that the private cost of note books ranges between Rs.50/- and Rs.300/- per trainee. 266 (36.2 percent) trainees spent upto Rs. 50 only, 261 (35.5 percent) between Rs.51 and Rs.100, 36 (11.7 percent) between Rs.101/- and Rs. 150/-, 76 (10.4 percent) between Rs. 151/- and Rs.200/-, 16 (2.2 percent) between Rs.201/- and Rs.250/-, and 20 (1.9 percent) between Rs.251/- and Rs.300/- according to their need and capacity to pay.

There have been regional variations also both on inter-region and intra-region basis. For example, in Agra, 34.3 percent (123) and in Gorakhpur 42.4 percent (73) spent upto Rs.50/- only, 35.3 percent (198) of Agra and 36.7 percent (63) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs. 51/- and Rs.100/-, 12.4 percent (70) of Agra and 9.3 percent (16) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs. 101-150, 11.3 percent (65) of Agra and 6.5 percent (11) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.151-200, 2.4 percent (13) of Agra and 1.7 percent (3) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.201-250, 4.1 percent (23) of Agra and 3.4 percent (6) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.251/- and Rs.300/- only (See Table No. A-13).

Cost on Account of Practical Work:

In teacher training programme practical work enjoys an important place today. The study has found that out of 735,

250 (35.6 percent) spent upto Rs.50/-, 71 (12.7 percent) between Rs.51-75, 177 (24.1 percent) between Rs.76-100, 47 (5.7 percent) between Rs.101-125, 55 (7.5 percent) between Rs.126-150 and 98 (13.3 percent) more than Rs.151/-. There are regional differences also. For example in Agra 200 (35.3 percent) spent on practical work upto Rs. 50/- only, 34 (11.9 percent) between Rs.51-75, 112 (17.9 percent) between Rs.76-100, 35 (5.4 percent) between Rs.101-125, 45 (9.2 percent) between Rs.126-150 and 35 (15.1 percent) over Rs. 151/-. In Gorakhpur 69 (10.1 percent) spent upto Rs. 50/- only, 9 (5.2 percent) between Rs.51-75, 65 (37.3 percent) between Rs.76-100, 6 (3.5 percent) between Rs.101-125, 10 (5.3 percent) between Rs.126-150 and 13 (7.6 percent) spent over Rs. 151/-. (See Table No. A-13).

Cost on account of Uniforms:

Some of the teachers training Institutions prescribe uniform/special dress for their teacher trainees as was found in the case of D.E.I. teacher trainees of Agra, while in other teacher training institutions of Gorakhpur and Agra every dress was acceptable. The prescription of special dress/uniforms adds to the private cost to be borne by the trainees. The study has found that out of 735, 43.3 percent (320) spent upto Rs. 150/-, 14.9 percent (110) between Rs.151-200, 6.4 percent (47) between Rs.201-250, 12.0 percent

(93) between Rs. 251-300, 3.3 percent (23) between Rs. 301-350, 5.9 percent (50) between Rs.351-400, 7.2 percent (16) between Rs.401-450 and 10.3 percent (76) more than Rs. 451/- on their uniforms.

There were regional differences also. In case of Agra 37.7 percent (210) and in case of Gorakhpur 64.0 percent (110) spent upto Rs. 150/- only as minimum and 13.5 percent (76) of Agra and nil from Gorakhpur spent over Rs. 451/- as maximum. Other details are given in Table No.A-15.

Cost on Account of Transport:

Most of the teacher trainees had to incur expenditure for their transport from their residence to the training institutions everyday. The study has found that out of 735, 254 (34.4 percent) spent upto Rs.200, 33 trainees spent (4.5 percent) between Rs.201-250, 69 (9.2 percent) between Rs.251-300, 19 (2.6 percent) between Rs. 301-350, 33 (4.5 percent) between Rs.351-400, 157 (21.4 percent) spent more than Rs.401/-. However, 171 (23.2 percent) did not spend any amount. There have been regional variations also. In Agra 31.6 percent (179) trainees and in Gorakhpur 44.2 percent (76) trainees spent upto Rs.200/- only. 5.9 percent (28) of Agra and 2.4 percent (5) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.201-250, 6.9 percent (39) of Agra and 16.9 percent (20) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.251-300 only. 24.0 percent (135) of Agra and 12.8 percent (22) of Gorakhpur spent more than

Rs.401, 26.3 percent (148) of Agra and 13.2 percent (23) of Gorakhpur did not spent (See Table No. A-16).

Cost on Account of Other Items:

There are a number of sundry items - popularly called other items which every trainees has to purchase. The study has found that the expenditure on other items ranged between Rs.51/- and Rs.151/-. 78.1 percent (574) of the total 735 trainees, spent upto Rs.50/- only while 9.2 percent (68) spent between Rs.51-100, 1.8 percent (13) spent between Rs.101-150 and 10.9 percent (80) more than Rs.151/-. There is little regional variation in amounts spent on other item (See Table A-17).

Family Income of the B.Ed Teacher Trainees living in the Hostels:

The study tried to find out the economic back ground i.e. the family incomes of the B.Ed teacher trainees living in Hostels in Agra and Gorakhpur. The study has found that out of 735 trainees, 133 (18.1 percent) only lived in hostels in both the places. There had been regional variations also. In Agra out of 563 trainees, 126 (22.5 percent) and in Gorakhpur out of 172 trainees only seven (4.0 percent) lived in the hostels. This difference is perhaps due to poor economic and educational backgrounds of the parents of trainees belonging to the Gorakhpur region.

As regards the family incomes of the S.E.I trainees living in hostels, the study has found that out of 133 hostellers, 39.3 percent (51) in total and 37.3 percent (47) of Agra, and 57.1 percent (four) had their family incomes upto Rs.3000/- only. 24.2 percent (30) of the total and 21.4 percent (27) of Agra and 42.9 (three) of Gorakhpur had their family income between Rs.3001/- and Rs.6000/- per annum. 10.5 percent (14) of the total and 11.1 percent (14) of Agra had family incomes between Rs.6001-10000 only. Further too, 13.5 percent (17) of Agra had their family incomes between Rs.10001-15000, 9.5 percent (12) had family incomes between Rs.15001-18000, 6.3 percent (08) had family incomes over Rs. 18001/-. There had been only one person who did not specify his family income per year (See Table A-6).

Cost on Account of Food:

The cost on account of food (meals) taken by the trainees in the hostel or outside is a major item of expenditure. The trainees who are day scholars and who stay with their parents/guardians usually do not incur this expenditure. Accordingly, the cost on account of food has been ascertained from the hostellers only.

The study has found that out of 111 trainees, 37.8 percent (42) spent upto Rs. 1000/-, 18.9 percent (21) spent between Rs.1001-1200, 11.7 percent (13) spent between Rs.1201-1400, 16.2 percent (18) spent between Rs. 1401-1600,

4.5 percent spent between Rs.1601-1800, and 10.9 percent (12) spent more than Rs.1801/- during their training. The study had also found the regional differences in costs on account of food. For example, 35.6 percent (37) of Agra and 71.4 percent (five) of Gorakhpur spent upto Rs.1000/-, 20.2 percent (21) of Agra spent between Rs. 1001-1200, 12.3 percent (13) of Agra spent between Rs.1201-1400 while there was no one of Gorakhpur in those two groups. 18.3 percent (17) of Agra and 14.3 percent (1) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.1401-1600, 3.8 percent (4) of Agra and 14.3 percent (1) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.1601-1800 and 11.5 percent (12) of Agra spent more than Rs. 1801 (See Table No. A - 18).

Cost on Account of Furnishing the Hostel Room

Every teacher trainee who stayed in hostel for completing the training invariably spent some amount on furnishing his/her hostel room. The study has found that 61.3 percent (68) of the total number spent upto Rs. 25/-, 9.9 percent (11) spent between Rs. 26-50, 1.8 percent (2) between Rs.51-75, 13.5 percent (15) between Rs.76-100 and 13.5 percent (15) more than Rs.101. There had been minor regional differences also. These differences are given in Table No. A-19.

Cost on Account of Miscellaneous expenditure

There are a number of miscellaneous items which a trainee has to purchase. The study has found that out of 111 trainees living in hostels, 55.9 percent (61) spent upto Rs. 25/-. 8.1 percent (9) spent between Rs.26-50, 3.6 percent (4) between Rs. 51-75, 11.7 percent (13) between Rs.76-100, and 21.6 percent (24) more than Rs.101. There had been regional differences also. In Agra 51.9 percent (54) spent upto Rs. 25/-, 8.7 percent (09) between Rs.26-50, 3.8 percent (04) between Rs. 51-75, 12.3 percent (13) between Rs.76-100 and 23.1 percent (24) more than Rs.101. As regards, Gorakhpur out of 11 the seven trainees had spent upto Rs. 25/- only (See Table No.A-20).

Assistance/grants to Trainees

Some of the teacher trainees (B.Ed) received some kind of assistance/grants from their training institutions as per facilities and rules in force. However, the total number of such trainees was 57 only - 45 from Agra and 12 from Gorakhpur while their total number was 435. Out of 57, 13 (22.8 percent) were given fee concession, 17 (29.8 percent) got scholarships. 19 (33.4 percent) got book grants, 8 (14.0 percent) got grants for their mess (food). The study has also found regional variations in the type of assistance made available. For example, in Agra 29.8 percent (13) got fee concession, while in Gorakhpur no one enjoyed this, 17.8

percent (8) got scholarship against nine (75) percent from Gorakhpur, 33.3 percent (16) of Agra and 25 percent (3) from Gorakhpur got book grants and 17.8 percent (8) of Agra got assistance in the form of mess charges. (See Table No.A-21).

Total Value of Assistance

The study tried to find out not only the type of assistance made available to the trainees but also the value of assistance in terms of rupees, given to the trainees. The study found that out of 57 trainees who got the assistance in one form or the other, 35.1 percent (20) received assistance of value upto Rs.250, the value in case of 19.3 percent (11) was between Rs. 251-500, in case of 10.5 percent (6) it was between Rs. 501-750 and in case of 35.1 percent (20) it was more than Rs. 751/- per trainee. There were regional differences also both in their total number as well as distribution. In the case of Agra 33.6 percent (16) and in Gorakhpur 33.4 percent (4) got assistance of the value upto Rs.250/- per head. 17.8 percent (8) of Agra and 25.0 percent (3) of Gorakhpur got assistance of the value between Rs. 251-500, 8.9 percent (4) of Agra and 16.6 percent (2) of Gorakhpur got assistance of the value between Rs. 501-750 and 37.7 percent (17) of Agra and 35.0 percent (3) got the assistance of the value more than Rs. 751/-. (See Table No. A-22).

Job Status of Trainees

As regards the job status of the trainees at the time of admission to the training, the study has found that out of 733 trainees, 7.2 percent (52) in total and 6.4 percent (36) of Agra and 9.3 percent (16) of Gorakhpur were employed by others or/and self employed. Rest of the trainees i.e. 92.9 percent (681) were unemployed (See Table No. A-23). As regards, further details concerning the employed ones it has been found that 3.8 percent (2) of Agra only were self employed and 96.2 percent (50) - 94.4 percent (34) of Agra and 100 percent (16) of Gorakhpur were employed by others. The study has found that 17.3 percent (9) were working as teachers in the Government Organizations, 9.6 percent (5) were holding non-teaching jobs in government organizations, 59.6 percent (31) were working as teachers in private organizations, 9.6 percent (5) were employed as non-teaching jobs under private employers (See Table No. A-24).

Annual Income of Trainees on Job

Since 52 employed persons had joined the teacher training programme (B.Ed), it was considered necessary to find out their annual incomes at the time of admission so that their opportunity costs may also be found and made use of while calculating the total private costs of teacher training programme.

The study has found that out of 52 trainees of this group, 9.6 percent (5), - 11 .1 percent (4) of Agra and 6.3 percent (one) of Gorakhpur had their annual income upto Rs. 1000/-, 32.7 percent (17) - 9 (25 percent) of Agra and 8 (50 percent) of Gorakhpur had incomes between Rs. 1001-3000, 40.4 percent (21) - 13 (41.7 percent) of Agra and 37.5 percent (6) of Gorakhpur had income between Rs. 3001-6000, 15.4 percent (8) - 7 (19.4 percent) of Agra and 1 (6.2 percent) of Gorakhpur had income between Rs. 6001-10000 and 1.9 percent (1) of Agra had income more than Rs. 10001 (See Table No. A-25).

Steps taken to join the Training

As said earlier, there were 52 teacher trainees who were on jobs at the time of joining the training. The study has found that out of 52, 48.1 percent (25) - 24 (66.7 percent) from Agra and one (6.25 percent) from Gorakhpur resigned from their jobs, 2.8 percent (1) from Agra was deputed to the training, 7.7 percent (4) - 3 (8.3 percent) from Agra and one (6.25 percent) from Gorakhpur were allowed leave on full pay and allowances, 42.3 percent (22) - 8 (32.2 percent) from Agra and 14 (87.50 percent) from Gorakhpur were allowed leave without pay (See Table No. A-26).

Gains Perceived by the Trainees

The teacher training is considered a significant programme which enables a person to improve his/her social as well as economic future prospects. The teacher trainees were asked to tell their perception of gain/s which they had at the time of joining the teacher training. Every trainee had the freedom to express one or more kinds of gains perceived by him/her. Some of the trainees had given more than one gains. Therefore, the study had found that 56.2 percent (413) perceived that the training will improvement their employment prospects, 43.3 percent (322) perceived improvement in economic earnings, and 39.6 percent (285) perceived enhancement of social status. There were regional differences also. (See Table No. A-27).

Findings concerning Group B: Teacher Trainees
preparing for Basic Teacher Course

Annual Income of the Family of the
Basic Teacher Trainees

The total sample of Group B consisted of 43 trainees who were in the first year of the Basic Teacher Training Course at Agra and Gorakhpur. Almost the same number of trainees was in the second year of the Training course at Agra and Gorakhpur as the Basic Teacher Training programme was of two years duration.

The study had found that out of 43 teacher trainees 34 (79.1 percent) had their family annual income upto Rs.2000/-. seven (16.3 percent) between Rs. 3001- 6000, three (7 percent) between Rs. 6001-10000 and one (2.3 percent) between Rs. 10001-15000/-. The study also found the regional differences. For example 87.0 percent (20) of Agra and 63.7 percent (14) of Gorakhpur had their annual family income upto Rs. 3000/- only while 8.7 percent (2) of Agra and 23.7 percent (5) of Gorakhpur had between Rs. 3001-6000 and 4.7 percent (1) of Agra and 9.1 percent (two) of Gorakhpur had between Rs. 6001-10000 and 2.3 percent (one only) between Rs.10001 and Rs.15000/-. (See Table B-1). Thus it may be said that on the whole teacher trainees joining BTC came from lower income group families, as compared to the S.M. group.

Social State of Families of BTC Trainees

The study had found that out of 43 trainees, 19.3 percent (6) belonged to the Scheduled Castes, 2.2 percent (one) belonged to the Scheduled Tribes, 46.7 percent (21) belonged to the backward classes and 37.8 percent (17) belonged to general group of the population. The study had also found significant regional differences. In case of Agra 4.3 percent (one) belonged to the Scheduled Castes, none belonged to the Scheduled tribes, 73.9 percent (17) belonged to the backward classes and 21.8 percent (5) to the general population as compared to 22.7 percent (5) to scheduled castes, 4.5 percent (one) to scheduled tribes, 18.2 percent (4) to the backward classes and 54.2 percent (12) to the general group of population in Gorakhpur (See Table No. 2-2).

Sexwise Distribution of BTC Trainees

The study had found that out of 43 trainees, 51.1 percent (23) were males and 48.9 percent (22) were females. There were regional differences. Agra group had 60.9 percent (14) males and 39.1 percent (9) females while Gorakhpur group had 40.9 percent (9) males and 59.1 percent (13) females (See Table No. 2-3).

Marital Status of BTC Trainees

The study found that out of the total 21.3 percent (13)

were unmarried, 62.2 percent (28) married and 4.5 percent (2) widows. The regional difference were also there. In case of Agra 43.5 percent (10) were unmarried and 56.5 percent (11) married. However in Gorakhpur 22.7 percent (3) were unmarried, 68.2 percent (15) married, and 9.1 percent (2) widows. (See Table No. B-4).

Family Occupation of the BTC Trainees

The teacher trainees attending BTC programmes at Agra belonged to families having a wider range of family occupations as compared to trainees of Gorakhpur whose family occupations were limited to three, i.e. (i) Cultivator 63.6 percent (14) (ii) Government Service 27.3 percent (6) and trade and commerce 9.1 percent (2). In case of Agra, 34.8 percent (8) had Government Service as family occupation, 21.7 percent (5) had cultivation, 17.4 percent (4) had non-agriculture-labour, 13.1 percent (3) trade and commerce, 8.7 percent (2) agricultural labour (See Table No. B-5).

Family Residential Status

The study found that out of 48 trainees, 66.7 percent (30) lived in rural areas and 33.7 percent (15) in urban areas. It is both interesting and significant that unlike B.Ed teacher trainees, majority of BTC trainees of Agra (56.5 percent) 13 and 77.3 percent (17) of Gorakhpur lived in rural areas, and 43.5 percent (10) of Agra and 22.7 percent (3) of Gorakhpur lived in urban areas (See Table No. B-6).

Agewise Distribution

The study attempted to find out age specific distribution of the BTC Trainees. It found that 4.5 percent (one) and 13.6 percent (3) of Gorakhpur alone were of 17+ and 18+ age respectively. Out of the total 2.2 percent (one) and 6.7 percent (3) were of 17+ and 18+ age only. The largest number of 8 (17.8 percent) was of 21+ years. This was followed by trainees numbering seven (15.6 percent) of the specific age 21+, and six (13.3 percent) six each of the age 19+ and 20+. 8.9 percent (4) each were of the age 25+ and over 25+.

There were significant regional differences. There was no trainee of Agra of 17+, 18+ and 22+ specific ages while Gorakhpur has one each (2.2 percent) of the specific age. The largest number i.e. six (28.6 percent) from Agra were of the 23+ years, followed by 17.6 percent (four) each of the specific ages 20+ and 24+ and 6.7 percent 2 each of the specific ages 25+ and over 25+. In Gorakhpur group 18.2 percent (4) each were of 21+ age, and 19+ each 13.6 percent (3) were of 18+, 9.1 percent (two) each were of 20+, 23+, 25+ and over 25+ age (See Table No. B-7).

Hostel and Day scholars' Status

The study had found that out of 45 trainees, 66.7 percent (30) were Hostellers and 33.3 percent (15) were Day

scholars. Area-wise also 69.6 percent (16) of Agra and 63.6 percent (14) of Gorakhpur were hostellers and 30.4 percent (7) of Agra and 36.4 percent (9) of Gorakhpur were day scholars (See Table No. B-8).

Educational Status of Fathers

The study had revealed several interesting facts. For example, 57.3 percent (26) of total, and 60.9 percent (14) of Agra and 54.5 percent (12) of Gorakhpur had illiterate fathers, 6.7 percent (3) of total and 4.3 percent (one) of Agra and 9.1 percent (two) of Gorakhpur had their fathers primary pass, 2.2 percent (one) of total and 4.3 percent (one) of Agra alone had his father middle, 8.9 percent (four) each of total were senior secondary, Graduates and post-graduates and the remaining 6.7 percent (3) were professionals with postgraduation (See Table B-9).

Cost on Account of Tuition Fees & Funds, Per Year

As said earlier, the BTC was of two years duration in both the places. As such one has to double the cost on account of Tuition Fees, Funds, text books and materials, Note Books, Practical work, Uniform, Transport and miscellaneous items in case of day scholars. In case of hostellers, the costs on account of food, Furnishing and Miscellaneous hostel items are to be added further.

The study has revealed that 89 percent of total (36) spent upto Rs. 200/- and 39 percent (9) between Rs. 201-250

per year. There have been regional differences also. For example, all the BTC teacher-trainees of Agra spent upto Rs. 200/- per annum while in case of Gorakhpur 59 percent (13) spent upto Rs. 200/- on tuition fees and 40.9 percent (9) between Rs. 201-300. (See Table No. B-10). The differences in Fees and Funds may be due to nature of several activities but it cannot be due to management as both the BTCs were under the same management, i.e. State Department of Education.

Costs on Account of Text Books/Materials

The study has found that the costs on account of Text Books/Materials purchased by the BTC trainees had ranged between Rs. 30 and more than Rs. 350. 24.4 percent (11) of the total spent upto Rs. 50/- only, 26.7 percent (12) spent between Rs. 101-150, 15.6 percent (7) spent more than Rs. 350, 13.3 percent (6) each spent between Rs. 51-100 and Rs. 151-200. There had been regional differences also. In case of Gorakhpur, the minimum cost was Rs.101 and the maximum was more than Rs.350 per year in case of 15.2 percent (4) trainees. In Agra 47.6 percent (11) spent upto Rs. 50/- only, 26.1 percent (6) between Rs. 51-100, 8.7 percent (3) between Rs. 101-150, and 13.1 percent (3) more than Rs. 350/- per year (See Table No. B-11).

Costs on Account of Note Books

The costs on account of note books ranged between Rs. 50 and more than Rs. 250 per BTC trainee. Out of total number of 45, one (2.2 percent) spent upto Rs. 50/- only, 12 (26.7 percent) between Rs. 51-100, 13 (28.9 percent) between Rs. 101-150, six (13.3 percent) between Rs. 151-200, four (8.9 percent) more than Rs. 250/- per year. There had been regional differences also (See Table No. B-12).

Costs on Account of Practical Work

The costs on account of practical work ranged between Rs. 51 and 200. 49.9 percent (22) of the total and 82.6 percent (19) of Agra and 13.6 percent (3) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.51-100, 13.3 percent (6) Of total and 4.3 percent (one) of Agra and 22.7 percent (5) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs.101-150, and 37.8 percent (17) of total, and 11.1 percent (3) of Agra and 63.7 percent (14) of Gorakhpur spent between Rs. 151-200 (See Table No. B-12).

Costs on Account of Uniform

Some educational institutions, specially good schools and teacher training institutions in the country follow a practice of prescribing some uniforms for their students. Such a practice help the institutions in maintaining their distinct position of their students and give them a feel of self-pride. However, this practice adds to their costs of receiving education.

The study has found that costs on account of uniform prescribed in selected teacher training institutions had ranged between Rs.150/- and more than Rs. 401/-. There have been regional variations also. In case of Gorakhpur, 31.8 percent (seven) spent between Rs.201-250, 18.2 percent (4) each spent between Rs. 151-200, and Rs. 351-400, 22.7 percent (five) spent upto Rs. 150/- only, and 9.1 percent (two) spent between Rs. 251-300, on their uniforms. In Agra, 52.2 percent (12) spent between Rs. 151-200, 21.8 percent (5) spent more than Rs. 401/-, 8.7 percent (two) spent upto Rs. 150/- only and the remaining four groups of 4.3 percent (1) each spent between Rs. 201-250, Rs. 251-300, Rs. 301-350 and Rs. 351-400 only (See Table No. B-14).

Costs on Transportation

The study has found that cost on transportation had ranged between Rs. 200/- and more than Rs. 451/. 48.9 percent (22) of the total had spent over Rs. 451, 26.7 percent (12) spent upto Rs.150/- only, 13.4 percent (6) spent between Rs. 401-451, 4.4 percent (2) between Rs. 351-400 and remaining three groups spent between Rs. 201-250, Rs.251-300, and Rs.301-350 per head. The study had also found regional differences. In Agra, 52.6 percent (19) spent between Rs. 401-450. 13.1 percent (3) spent upto Rs. 200/- and 4.3 percent (one) spent more than Rs. 451/-. In Gorakhpur 48.9

percent (9) spent upto Rs. 200/-, 31.8 percent (7) spent more than Rs. 451. 9.0 percent (2) spent between Rs. 351-400 and remaining one each between Rs. 201-250, Rs. 251-300, Rs. 301-351, and Rs. 401-451 only (See Table No. B-15).

Costs on account of other items

It goes without saying that STC trainees are required to incur some expenditure on several sundry items whether they live in rural areas or urban areas or tribal areas. The study has found that out of 45, 31.2 percent (14) spent Rs.101-150, 24.4 percent (11) between Rs. 50-100, and 22.2 percent (10) each either upto Rs. 50 or more than Rs. 151/- per head. The study also found regional differences. In case of Agra, 52.2 percent (12) trainees spent between Rs.101-150, 26.1 percent (5) more than Rs.151/- per head. In case of Gorakhpur, 45.5 percent (10) spent upto Rs. 50/-, 22.7 percent (5) each between Rs. 51-100 and more than Rs.151 per head, and 9.1 percent (two) between Rs. 101-150 (See Table No.B-16).

Costs on Account of Food

The study had found that costs on account of food is the maximum. Out of 30 hostellers, 16 from Agra and 14 from Gorakhpur, 83 percent (25) trainees spent more than Rs.1001/- per head per year, 6.8 percent (two) spent upto Rs. 1000/- and the remaining 3.4 percent one each between Rs. 1001-1200, Rs. 1201-1400, Rs. 1401-1600 per year. There had been

significant regional differences. In case of Agra all the 16 BTC hostellers spent more than Rs. 1601/- per head while in case of Gorakhpur 64.3 percent (nine) spent more than Rs.1601/- per head and the other two case (14.3 percent) upto Rs. 1000/- only per head. The remaining 7.1 percent (one) each spent between Rs.1001-1200, Rs. 1201-1400, Rs.1401-1600 only (See Table B-17).

Costs on Account of Furnishing Hostel Room

The study had found that out of 28 reporting their expenditure, 39.3 percent (11) spent upto Rs. 25/- only, 21.4 percent (6) spent between Rs. 51-75, 17.9 percent (5) spent between Rs. 26-50, and the remaining 10.7 percent (three) each spent between Rs. 76-100 and more than Rs. 101/- per head only. There were regional differences also. In Agra 35.7 percent (5) spent upto Rs. 25/- only, 28.6 percent (four) between Rs. 26-50, 21.5 percent (3) spent more than Rs. 101/-, and 7.1 per cent one each spent between Rs.51-75, and Rs. 76-100 each. In Gorakhpur, 42.9 (6) percent spent upto Rs. 25/- only, 35.7 percent (5) spent between Rs.51-75, 14.3 percent (2) spent between Rs.76-100 and 7.1 percent (one) spent between Rs. 26-50 (See Table No. B-18).

Costs on Account of Miscellaneous items Purchased By Hostellers

Hostellers were also required to purchase several miscellaneous items of daily use. The study has found that out of 25 BTC teacher trainees, 64.3 percent (16) spent more than Rs. 151/- per head, 23.0 percent (7) spent upto Rs. 50/- only per head, 7.1 percent (two) spent between Rs. 101-151 and 3.6 percent (one) spent between Rs. 51-100. The study had also found regional differences. In case of Agra, 83.7 percent (12) spent more than Rs. 151/- per head and the remaining 14.3 percent (two) spent between Rs. 101-150 per head. In Gorakhpur 50.0 percent (7) spent upto Rs. 50/- only, 42.9 percent (six) more than Rs. 151/- per head and 7.1 percent (one) between Rs. 51-100 (See Table No. B-19).

Person Meeting the Expenses of Training

The study also tried to find out the person who met the total expenses of the training. The information/data collected is both very interesting and significant. In case of the BTC trainees numbering 45, 66.7 percent (30) were supported by Parents (mother/father), 31.1 percent (14) by their guardians other than parents, and 2.2 percent (one) by himself. There had been regional difference too. The only self-supporting trainee was from Gorakhpur. In Agra, 74.3 percent (17) were supported by parents (mother/father) and remaining 26.1 percent (8) by their guardians other than

parents. In Gorakhpur 59.1 percent (13) were supported by their parents (mother/father), and 36.4 percent (8) by their guardians other than parents (See Table No. B-20).

On the base of this information it may be said that in case of BTC trainees all the costs were borne by either by parents or guardians excepting one trainee of Gorakhpur.

Type of Assistance given to BTC Trainees

During the training of 34 BTC trainees received some kind of assistance too. The study had found that out of 34 trainees, 82.4 percent (28) got scholarship - 84.2 percent (16) of Agra and 80.0 percent (12) of Gorakhpur; 5.9 percent (two) each got fee concessions, and bookgrant, 2.9 percent one each got salary and other unspecified help. There had regional differences also. In Agra, 84.2 percent (16) got scholarship, 10.5 percent (two) got book grant and one (5.3 percent) some other kind of assistance. No one had fee concessions and payment of salary. Similarly, in Gorakhpur no one got the book grant and any other help (See Table No. B-21).

**TOTAL MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM COSTS BORNE BY
A TEACHER TRAINEE OF B. ED. COURSE/B.T.C.
PROGRAMME PER YEAR.**

After calculating the specific itemwise costs of teacher training for one year B. Ed (1982-83) and 2-Year BTI (1982-84) training programmes efforts have been made to work out total minimum and maximum costs borne by the trainees of these courses at Agra and Gorakhpur. These total minimum and maximum costs are discussed below :

COSTS FOR ONE YEAR B. ED TEACHER TRAINING :

The minimum entry qualification for B. Ed teacher training courses was graduate in any subject. The duration of the training was one year. A day scholar (trainee) had to spent on (i) tuition fees and funds; (ii) Text books including other reading materials; (iii) Note books including writing materials; (iv) Practical work in sciences, arts and teaching aids (v) Uniforms and dress materials ; (vi) Transportation; and (vi) Other items of day-to-day need. These are given in Table C-1 Part A.

A hosteller had to spent on above items alongwith (i) foods; (ii) furnishing of hostel room; and (iii) miscellaneous items. These are given in Table C-1 Part B.

A study of the Table C-1 indicates that there is difference between the total costs borne by day scholars in Agra and Gorakhpur. In Agra the total minimum costs is Rs. 785/- per trainee per year as compared to Rs. 961/- per trainee per year in Gorakhpur. In other other words, a B. Ed day trainee in Gorakhpur spent 26.8%.

more than Agra trainee (Table C-1 Part A). Similarly a B.Ed hosteller in Agra spent Rs. 1800 against Rs. 2001 spent by B.Ed hosteller of Gorakhpur, i.e., a B.Ed hosteller in Gorakhpur spent 11.7 per cent more than his counter part in Agra. This indicates that costs borne by B.Ed trainees of Gorakhpur were more in both the cases.

As regards the maximum costs a B.Ed day trainee of Agra spent Rs. 2605/- against Rs. 2804/- spent by a Gorakhpur B.Ed day trainee. In other words a day trainee of Gorakhpur spent 7.6 per cent (Rs. 201/-) more than his counter part in Agra. A hosteller B.Ed trainee in Agra spent Rs. ^{4608/- as} ~~4608/-~~ compared to his Gorakhpur counter who spent Rs. 4637/- only. In this case Agra hosteller B.Ed trainee spent 1.7 per cent (Rs. 73/-) more than the Gorakhpur based B.Ed hosteller. (Table C-1 Parts A and B).

The higher costs of teacher training in Gorakhpur, a district of Eastern U.P., as compared to Agra a district in Western U.P. are further substantiated by the Urban Middle Class Consumer Price Index for U.P. (base 1949=100). These are quoted in statistical Diary Uttar Pradesh, 1953 Table XVII. The Statistical Diary gives 1953 Price Index for western U.P. as 466.3; Eastern U.P. as 477.3; and all U.P. as 472.7.

COSTS FOR TWO YEARS B.T.I. TEACHER TRAINING

The B.T.I. Course was of two year duration and the minimum admission qualification is Matric/High School from any recognised examination board. During the period of investigation (1982-84) the number of admissions per B.T.I. in the Uttar Pradesh were limited to 20-25. This was necessitated because of a very large number of unemployed B.T.I. trained teachers available and registered with every district Employment Exchange and the state Basic Shiksha Adikari in the State. In fact the allocation of available teacher posts in State primary schools was so tight that in 1982-84 the trainees qualifying BTI course in 1975-77 and earlier could alone find placement. The qualified trainees of the subsequent years were told to wait in time-queue by the state authorities. Hence the total sample available at Agra and Gorakhpur was limited to 45 only. It is interesting to note that every BTI had hostel facilities available to all trainees, unlike the B.Ed. trainees. That is why, 64.7 per cent of B.T.I. trainees lived in hostels at Agra and Gorakhpur (Table B-8).

Every day scholar of B.T.I. had to spend on : (i) Tuition fees & funds; (ii) Text books; (iii) note books; (iv) Practical work; (v) Uniform/dress; (vi) transportation; and (vii) Other items of every day use. Besides, a hosteller had to spend on; (i) food; (ii) furnishing of hostel room; and (iii) miscellaneous item of daily use.

A study of Table C-2 shows that on the minimum side a day scholar in BTI Agra spent Rs. 712 per year as compared to his counterpart in BTI, Gorakhpur who spent Rs. 764 per year. Thus a BTI trainee in Agra spent 10.1 per cent (Rs. 712/704) less

per year than a trainee in Gorakhpur. On the maximum side there has been no difference in the amount spent by trainees at Agra and Gorakhpur. Both spent Rs. 2333/- per year. Similarly a hosteller in Agra spent Rs. 2439/- per year against Rs. 1953/- per year by a hosteller in Gorakhpur. Thus a hosteller in Gorakhpur was spending 23.8 per cent (Rs. 590/-) less than a Agra based BTI trainee. On the maximum side a BTI hosteller trainee in Agra spent Rs. 3887 per year as compared to his counterpart in Gorakhpur who spent Rs. 4165 per year. In other words a BTI hosteller trainee in Agra spent 7.7 per cent (Rs. 298) less than Gorakhpur trainee.

OPPORTUNITY COSTS :

As stated earlier in the report the opportunity costs of BTI trainee teacher has not been worked out as there had been a very large number of unemployed BTI trained teachers registered yearwise with the education department and the employment exchanges for more than 5 years. Inclusion of any amounts as opportunity costs for unemployed where there existed no opportunity for jobs would simply mean non exclusion of costs without any real base. This would be a misleading exercise.

Table No. A-1
Family Income of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Family Income Group	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 3000	202	35.9	93	54.1	295	40.1
2.	Between Rs. 3001-6000	121	21.5	39	22.7	160	21.8
3.	" " Rs. 6001-10000	90	16.0	18	10.5	108	14.7
4.	" " Rs. 10001-15000	84	14.9	09	5.2	93	12.7
5.	" " Rs. 15001-18000	39	6.9	10	5.8	49	6.7
6.	Over Rs. 18001	22	3.9	01	0.6	23	3.1
7.	Not specified	05	0.9	02	1.1	07	0.9
Total		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No.A-2
Social Status of Family of the B.Ed Teacher Trainees
of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Social Status	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Scheduled Castes	54	9.6	27	15.7	81	11.0
2.	Scheduled Tribes	03	0.6	02	1.2	05	0.7
3.	Backward Classes	43	7.6	37	21.5	80	10.9
4.	General Group	463	82.2	106	61.6	569	77.3
Total		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No.A-3
Service Distribution of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Sex	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Male	122	21.7	150	87.2	272	37.0
2.	Female	441	78.3	22	12.8	463	63.0
Total		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No.A-4
Marital Status of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Particular	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Unmarried	429	76.2	51	29.7	480	65.3
2.	Married	128	22.8	121	70.3	249	33.9
3.	Widow	06	1.00	0	-	06	0.8
4.	Widower	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No. A- 5
Family Occupation of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Family Occupation	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Cultivator	57	10.1	114	66.3	171	23.3
2.	Industries	41	9.3	3	1.7	44	6.0
3.	Trade/Commerce	63	11.2	2	1.2	65	8.8
4.	Govt. Service	291	51.7	35	20.3	326	44.4
5.	Agricultural Labour	39	6.9	12	7.0	51	6.9
6.	Non-Agricultural Labour	12	62.1	-	-	12	1.6
7.	Any other	45	7.9	95	2.9	50	6.8
8.	Not mentioned	15	2.7	91	0.6	16	2.2
		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

GROUP A

Table No. A-6
Family Income of the B.Ed Teacher Trainees living in
Hostels in Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Income Group	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto Rs. 3000	47	37.3	4	57.1	51	38.3
2.	Between Rs. 3001-6000	27	21.4	3	42.9	30	24.2
3.	" Rs. 6001-10000	14	11.1	-	-	14	10.5
4.	" Rs. 10001-15000	17	13.5	-	-	17	12.8
5.	" Rs. 15001-18000	12	9.5	-	-	12	7.2
6.	Over Rs. 18001	08	6.3	-	-	08	6.0
7.	Not mentioned	01	0.8	-	-	01	0.8
		126	100.0	7	100.0	133	100.0

Table No. A-7
Family Residential Status of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No. Residential Status	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Rural	113	20.2	128	74.4	241	32.8
2. Urban	437	77.6	42	24.4	479	65.2
3. Tribal	7	1.2	01	0.6	08	1.1
4. Not mentioned	6	1.0	01	0.6	07	0.9
Total	563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No.A-8
Age-wise distribution of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Age of Trainees	Agra Batch			Gorakhpur Batch			Total					
		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage				
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	17+	2	0	2	.4	-	-	2	0	2	.03		
2.	18+	0	2	2	.4	1	0	1	0.6	1	2	3	.05
3.	19+	2	17	19	3.4	2	2	4	2.3	4	19	23	3.1
4.	20+	8	87	95	16.9	14	1	15	8.7	22	88	110	14.9
5.	21+	8	75	83	14.7	9	1	10	5.8	17	76	93	12.7
6.	22+	20	78	98	17.4	19	3	22	12.8	39	81	120	16.3
7.	23+	21	60	81	14.4	26	3	29	16.7	47	63	110	14.9
8.	24+	17	37	54	9.5	20	4	24	13.6	37	41	78	10.6
9.	25+	9	31	39	6.9	11	3	14	8.1	19	34	53	7.2
10.	Over 25+	36	54	90	16.9	48	5	53	30.9	84	59	143	19.5
		122	461	583	100.0	150	22	172	100.0	272	463	735	100.0

Table No. A- 9
Postal Status of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Residential Status	Agra Batch Number Percentage	Gorakhpur Batch Number Percentage	Total Number Percentage
1.	Day Scholars	459 81.5	165 95.9	624 84.9
2.	Hostellers	104 18.5	7 4.1	111 15.1
	Total	563 100.0	172 100.0	735 100.0

Table No. A- 10
Educational Status of Fathers of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Educational Status	Agra Batch Number Percentage	Gorakhpur Batch Number Percentage	Total Number Percentage
1.	Illiterate	85 15.1	80 46.5	165 22.5
2.	Primary Level	19 3.2	19 11.0	37 5.0
3.	Middle Level	46 8.2	19 11.0	65 8.8
4.	High Secondary	172 30.6	31 18.1	203 27.7
5.	Graduates	105 18.7	12 7.0	117 15.9
6.	Post Graduates	59 10.5	05 2.9	64 8.7
7.	Professionals with Graduation	8 1.4	1 0.6	9 1.2
8.	Professionals with Postgraduation	78 12.4	5 2.9	75 10.2
	Total	563 100.0	172 100.0	735 100.0

Table No.A- 11
Cost on Account of Tuition Fees Paid by B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount of Fees	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto Rs. 200	27	4.8	-	-	27	3.7
2.	Between Rs.201-400	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Rs.401-600	-	-	90	52.3	90	12.2
4.	Rs. 601-750	536	95.2	82	47.7	618	84.1
		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

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Table No. A- 12
Amount spent on Text Books/Materials by B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 50	39	6.9	2	1.2	41	5.6
2.	Between Rs. 51-100	100	17.8	53	30.8	153	20.8
3.	Rs. 101-150	69	12.3	21	12.2	90	12.2
4.	Rs. 151-200	134	23.8	34	19.8	168	22.8
5.	Rs. 201-250	57	10.1	17	9.9	74	10.0
6.	Rs. 251-300	62	11.0	31	18.0	93	12.6
7.	Rs. 301-350	20	4.9	9	5.2	37	5.0
8.	Rs. 351-400	20	4.9	5	2.9	33	4.0
9.	Over Rs. 401	46	8.2	-	-	46	6.2
		563	100.0	173	100.0	735	100.0

Table No. A-13
Amount spent on Note Books by B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto Rs. 50	193	34.3	73	42.4	266	36.2
2.	Between Rs.51-100	198	35.3	63	36.7	261	35.5
3.	" Rs.101-150	70	12.4	16	9.3	86	11.7
4.	" Rs.151-200	65	11.5	11	6.5	76	10.4
5.	" Rs.201-250	13	2.4	3	1.7	16	2.2
6.	" Rs.251-300	23	4.1	6	3.4	29	3.9
		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No. A-14
Amount spent on Practical Work by B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto Rs. 50	200	35.5	69	40.1	269	36.6
2.	Between Rs. 51-75	64	14.9	9	5.2	93	12.7
3.	" Rs.76-100	112	19.9	65	37.8	177	24.1
4.	" Rs.101-125	36	6.4	6	3.5	42	5.7
5.	" Rs.126-150	46	8.2	10	5.8	56	7.6
6.	" More than Rs.151	63	15.1	13	7.6	96	13.3
		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No. A-13
Amount spent on Uniforms by S.25 Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Corakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Corakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 150	219	37.3	112	61.0	320	43.5
2.	Between Rs. 151-200	76	13.5	34	19.2	110	14.9
3.	" Rs. 201-250	37	6.6	10	5.5	47	6.4
4.	" Rs. 251-300	76	13.5	12	7.0	88	12.0
5.	" Rs. 301-350	28	5.0	-	-	28	3.8
6.	" Rs. 351-400	48	8.5	2	1.1	50	6.9
7.	" Rs. 401-450	12	2.1	4	2.3	16	2.2
8.	More than Rs. 451	76	13.5	-	-	76	10.4
		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No. A - 16

Amount spent on Transport by 3rd Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No. Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Up to Rs. 100	178	31.6	76	44.2	254	34.5
2. Between Rs. 101-250	28	5.0	5	2.9	33	4.6
3. " Rs. 251-300	39	6.9	29	16.9	68	9.2
4. " Rs. 301-350	16	2.5	5	2.9	19	2.5
5. " Rs. 351-400	31	3.7	12	7.0	33	4.6
6. More than Rs. 401	135	24.0	22	12.8	157	21.4
7. Grand All	148	26.3	23	13.3	171	23.2
	343	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No. A - 17

Amount spent on Other Items by B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs.50	449	79.0	129	75.0	578	78.1
2.	Between Rs.51-100	49	8.7	19	11.1	68	9.2
3.	" " Rs.101-150	09	1.6	4	2.3	13	1.8
4.	More than Rs.151	60	10.7	20	11.6	80	10.9
		567	100.0	172	100.0	739	100.0

Table No. A-18
Amount spent on Food by S.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs.1000	37	35.6	5	71.4	42	37.8
2.	Between Rs.1001-1200	21	20.3	0	-	21	19.9
3.	" " Rs.1201-1400	13	12.5	0	-	13	11.7
4.	" " Rs.1401-1600	17	16.3	1	14.3	18	16.2
5.	" " Rs.1601-1800	4	3.8	1	14.3	5	4.5
6.	More than Rs.1801	12	11.5	-	-	12	10.8
		104	99.9	7	100.0	111	99.9

Table No. A - 19
Amount spent on Furnishing of Hostellroom by S.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 25	84	81.5	4	37.1	88	61.3
2.	Between Rs.26-50	10	9.6	1	14.3	11	9.9
3.	" " Rs.51-75	2	1.9	0	-	2	1.8
4.	" " Rs.76-100	16	13.5	1	14.3	17	13.3
5.	More than Rs. 101	14	13.5	1	14.3	15	13.3
		104	100.0	7	100.0	111	100.0

Table No. A-20
Amount spent on Miscellaneous Items by Trainees Living in Hostels
in Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No. Amount Spent	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Up to Rs. 25	54	51.9	7	100.0	61	55.0
2. Between Rs. 26-50	89	8.7	-	-	9	8.1
3. " Rs. 51-75	84	3.8	-	-	4	3.6
4. " Rs. 76-100	13	12.5	-	-	13	11.7
5. More than Rs. 101	24	23.1	-	-	24	21.6
	164	100.0	7	100.0	111	100.0

Table No. A-21
Assistance/grant given to B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No. Type of Assistance	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Free Tuition	13	28.9	-	-	13	23.8
3. Miscellaneous	8	17.8	9	73.0	17	29.8
4. Book Grants	16	35.3	3	25.0	19	33.4
5. Other Charges	9	17.8	-	-	8	14.0
	45	100.0	12	100.0	57	100.0

Table No. A - 22
Value of Assistance given to Per Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Total Value of Assistance	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto Rs.250	16	35.6	4	37.4	20	35.1
2.	Between Rs. 251-500	8	17.8	3	25.0	11	19.3
3.	" " Rs. 501-750	4	8.9	2	16.6	6	10.5
4.	More than Rs. 751	17	37.7	3	25.0	20	35.1
		45	100.0	12	100.0	57	100.0

Table No. A- 23
Job Status of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total
at the time of joining training

S.No.	Job Status	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Employed	36	6.4	16	9.3	52	7.1
2.	Unemployed	527	93.6	156	90.7	683	92.9
		563	100.0	172	100.0	735	100.0

Table No. A-25
Annual Income of B.Ed Teacher Trainees on job at the time
of joining Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Annual Income	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto Rs.1000	4	11.1	1	6.3	5	9.6
2.	Between Rs.1001-3000	9	25.0	8	50.0	17	32.7
3.	" " Rs.3001-6000	15	41.7	6	37.5	21	40.4
4.	" " Rs.6001-10000	7	19.4	1	6.2	8	15.4
5.	More than 10000	1	2.8	-	-	1	1.9
		36	100.0	16	100.0	52	100.0

Table No. A-26
Stages taken to Joint B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Stages	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Designated from Job	24	66.7	1	6.25	25	48.1
2.	Required to Training	1	2.8	-	-	1	1.9
3.	Admitted leave with full pay & allowances	3	8.3	1	6.25	4	7.7
4.	Admitted leave without pay	8	22.2	14	87.5	22	42.3
	Total	36	100.0	16	100.0	52	100.0

Table No. A-24
Details of Employment of B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Nature of Employment	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Self-employed	2	5.6	0	-	2	3.8
2.	Employed by others	34	94.4	16	100.0	50	96.2
		36	100.0	16	100.0	52	100.0

Details of Employment

1.	Govt. Service as Teacher	8	22.2	1	6.3	9	17.3
2.	" " as non-teacher	3	8.3	2	12.5	5	9.6
3.	Private Service as Teacher	20	55.5	11	68.8	31	59.6
4.	" " as non-teacher	4	11.2	1	6.2	5	9.6
5.	Self-employed otherwise	1	2.8	1	6.2	2	3.8
	Total	36	100.0	16	100.0	52	100.0

Table No. A- 27

Gain Perceived by B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No. Future Gain Perceived	Agra Batch		Gorakhpur Batch		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1. Improvement in Employment Prospects	315	56.0	98	57.0	413	56.2
2. Improvement in economic earnings	235	41.7	87	50.6	322	43.8
3. Enhancement of Social Status	186	33	95	53.2	285	38.8

Table No. B-1

Annual Income of the Family of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Family Income Group	Agra Number	Agra Percent	Gorakhpur Number	Gorakhpur Percent	Total Number	Total Percent
1.	Upto Rs.3000	20	87.0	14	63.7	34	75.6
2.	Between Rs.3001-6000	2	8.7	5	22.7	7	15.6
3.	" , Rs.6001-10000	1	4.3	2	9.1	3	6.6
4.	" " Rs.10001-15000	-	-	1	4.5	1	2.2
Total		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-2

Social Status of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Social Status	Agra Number	Agra Percent	Gorakhpur Number	Gorakhpur Percent	Total Number	Total Percent
1.	Scheduled Castes	1	4.3	5	22.7	6	13.3
2.	Scheduled Tribes	-	-	1	4.5	1	2.2
3.	Backward Classes	17	73.9	4	18.2	21	46.7
4.	General	5	21.8	12	54.5	17	37.8
Total		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-3

Sexwise Distribution of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Sex	Agra Number	Agra Percent	Gorakhpur Number	Gorakhpur Percent	Total Number	Total Percent
1.	Male	14	60.9	9	40.9	23	51.1
2.	Female	9	39.1	13	59.1	22	48.9
Total		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-4

Marital Status of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Marital Status	Agra Number	Agra Percent	Gorakhpur Number	Gorakhpur Percent	Total Number	Total Percent
1.	Unmarried	10	43.5	5	22.7	15	33.3
2.	Married	13	56.5	15	68.2	28	62.2
3.	Widow	-	-	2	9.1	2	4.5
4.	Widower	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		23	100.00	22	100	45	100.00

Table No. B-5

Family occupation of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Family Occupation	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Cultivator	5	21.7	14	63.6	19	42.2
2.	Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Trade & Commerce	3	13.1	2	9.1	5	11.1
4.	Govt. Service	8	34.8	6	27.3	14	31.1
5.	Agr. Labour	2	8.7	-	-	2	4.4
6.	Non-Agr. Labour	4	17.4	-	-	4	8.9
7.	Any other	1	4.3	-	-	1	2.3
Total		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-6

*

Family Residential Status of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Residential Status	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Rural	13	56.5	17	77.3	30	66.7
2.	Urban	10	43.5	5	22.7	15	33.3
Total		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-7

Age-wise Distribution of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Age	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	17+	-	-	1	4.5	1	2.2
2.	18+	-	-	3	13.6	3	6.7
3.	19+	2	8.7	4	18.2	6	13.3
4.	20+	4	17.4	2	9.1	6	13.3
5.	21+	3	13.1	4	18.2	7	15.6
6.	22+	-	-	1	4.5	1	2.2
7.	23+	6	26.0	2	9.1	8	17.8
8.	24+	4	17.4	1	4.5	5	11.1
9.	25+	2	8.7	2	9.1	4	8.9
10.	Over 25+	2	8.7	2	9.1	4	8.9
		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-8
Hostel/Day Scholar Status of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Residential Status at BTI	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Day Scholars	7	30.4	8	36.4	15	33.3
2.	Hostellers	16	69.6	14	63.6	30	66.7
		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-9
Educational Status of Fathers of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Educational Status at BTI	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Illiterate	14	60.9	12	54.5	26	57.8
2.	Primary Level	1	4.3	2	9.1	3	6.7
3.	Middle Level	1	4.3	-	-	1	2.2
4.	Sr. Sec. Level	1	4.3	3	13.6	4	8.9
5.	Graduates	2	8.8	2	9.1	4	8.9
6.	Post-Graduate	3	13.1	1	4.5	4	8.9
7.	Professionals with Graduation	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Professionals with Post-Graduation	1	4.3	2	9.1	3	6.7
		23	100.00	22	100.00	45	100.00

Table No. B-10
Amount Spent on Fees paid by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount of Fees	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs.200	23	100.00	13	59.1	36	80.0
2.	Between Rs.201-500	-	-	9	40.9	9	20.0
	Total	23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-11
Amount Spent on Text Books/Materials by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs.50	11	47.8	-	-	11	24.4
2.	Between Rs.51-100	6	26.1	-	-	6	13.3
3.	" Rs.101-150	2	8.7	10	45.5	12	26.7
4.	" Rs.151-200	0	-	6	27.3	6	13.4
5.	" Rs.201-250	0	-	-	-	0	-
6.	" Rs.251-300	1	4.3	1	4.5	2	4.4
7.	" Rs.301-350	0	-	1	4.5	1	2.2
8.	More than Rs. 350	3	13.1	4	18.2	7	15.6
	Total	23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-12
Amount Spent on Note Books by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs.50	11	4.3	0	-	1	2.2
2.	Between Rs.51-100	4	17.4	8	36.4	12	26.7
3.	" Rs.101-150	8	34.8	5	22.7	13	28.9
4.	" Rs.151-200	3	13.0	3	13.6	6	13.3
5.	" Rs.201-250	2	8.7	2	9.1	4	8.9
6.	More than Rs.250	5	21.8	4	18.2	9	20.0
		23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-13
Amount Spent on Practical work by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Between Rs.51-100	19	82.6	3	13.6	22	48.9
3.	" Rs.101-150	1	4.3	5	22.7	6	13.3
4.	" Rs.151-200	3	13.1	14	63.7	17	37.8
		23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-14
Amount Spent on Uniform by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs. 150	2	8.7	5	22.7	7	15.6
2.	Between Rs.151-200	12	52.2	4	18.2	16	35.6
3.	" Rs.201-250	1	4.3	7	31.8	8	17.8
4.	" Rs.251-300	1	4.3	2	9.1	3	6.6
5.	" Rs.301-350	1	4.3	0	-	1	2.2
6.	" Rs.351-400	1	4.3	4	18.2	5	11.1
7.	Above Rs.401	5	21.8	-	-	5	11.1
		23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-15
Amount Spent on Transport by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs. 200	3	13.1	9	40.9	12	26.7
2.	Between Rs. 201-250	-	-	1	4.6	1	2.2
3.	" Rs. 251-300	-	-	1	4.6	1	2.2
4.	" Rs. 301-350	-	-	1	4.6	1	2.2
5.	" Rs. 351-400	-	-	2	9.0	2	4.4
6.	" Rs. 401-450	19	82.6	1	4.5	6	13.4
7.	More than Rs. 451	1	4.3	7	31.8	22	48.9
		23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-16
Amount Spent on Other Items by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs. 50	0	-	10	45.5	10	22.2
2.	Between Rs. 51-100	6	26.1	5	22.7	11	24.4
3.	" Rs. 101-150	12	52.2	2	9.1	14	31.2
4.	More than Rs. 151	5	21.7	5	22.7	10	22.2
		23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-17
Annual Amount Spent on Food by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Paid	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs. 1000	-	-	2	14.3	2	6.8
2.	Between Rs. 1001-1200	-	-	1	7.1	1	3.4
3.	" Rs.1201-1400	-	-	1	7.1	1	3.4
4.	" Rs.1401-1600	-	-	1	7.1	1	3.4
5.	More than Rs. 1601	16	100.0	9	64.3	25	83.0
		16	100.0	14	99.9 or 100.0	30	100.0

Table No. B-18
Amount Spent on Furnishing Hostel Room by Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs. 25	5	35.7	6	42.9	11	39.3
2.	Between Rs. 26-50	4	28.6	1	7.1	5	17.9
3.	" Rs.51-75	1	7.1	5	35.7	6	21.4
4.	" Rs. 76-100	1	7.1	2	14.3	3	10.7
5.	More than Rs. 101	3	21.5	0	-	3	10.7

Table No. B- 19
Amount Spent on Miscellaneous Items by Hostellers Basic Teacher
Trainees of Agra, Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Amount Spent	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Upto Rs. 50	-	-	7	50.0	7	25.0
2.	Between Rs. 51-100	-	-	1	7.1	1	3.6
3.	" Rs.101-150	2	14.3	-	-	2	7.1
4.	More than Rs. 151	12	85.7	6	42.9	18	64.3
		14	100.0	14	100.0	28	100.0

Table No. B-20
Person/Source Meeting Total Expenses of Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Person/source	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Self (Trainee)	-	-	1	4.5	1	2.2
2.	Parents (Mother/Parent)	17	74.3	13	59.1	30	66.7
3.	Guardian	6	26.1	8	36.4	14	31.1
	Total	23	100.0	22	100.0	45	100.0

Table No. B-21
Type of Assistance given to Basic Teacher Trainees of Agra,
Gorakhpur and Total

S.No.	Type of Assistance	Agra		Gorakhpur		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	Salary	-	-	1	6.7	1	2.9
2.	Fee Concession	-	-	2	13.3	2	5.9
3.	Scholarship	16	84.2	12	80.0	28	82.4
4.	Book Grant	2	10.5	-	-	2	5.9
5.	Any other	1	5.3	-	-	1	2.9
	Total	19	100.0	15	100.0	34	100.0

TABLE NO. C- 1

Total minimum and maximum costs of Teacher Training borne by a B.Ed
Trainee of Agra and Gorakhpur during 1982-83

PART A		Amount in Rupees							
S.No.	Particulars of Expanding	AGRA		GORAKHPUR					
		Minimum %	Maximum %	Minimum %	Maximum %				
1.	Tuition fees	200	26.6	750	28.8	401	42.1	750	26.8
2.	Text Books	50	6.7	401	15.4	50	5.3	401	15.4
3.	Note Books	50	6.7	300	11.5	50	5.3	300	11.5
4.	Practical Work	50	6.7	151	5.8	50	5.3	151	5.8
5.	Uniform	150	20.0	451	17.3	150	15.7	450	17.3
6.	Transportation	200	26.6	401	15.4	200	20.0	401	15.4
7.	Other Items	50	6.7	151	5.8	50	5.3	151	5.8
Total Part A		750 (41.7%)	100	2605 (56.5%)	100	951 (47.5%)	100	2804 (57.5%)	100

...contd/-

TABLE NO. C- I

Total minimum and maximum costs of Teacher Training borne by a B.Ed Trainee of Agra and Gorakhpur during 1982-83.

		<u>PART B</u>		<u>Amount in Rupees</u>					
S.No.	Particulars of Expanding	AGRA		GORAKHPUR					
		Minimum %	Maximum %	Minimum %	Maximum %	Minimum %	Maximum %		
1.	Food	1001	45.3	1801	89.9	1000	95.2	1800	93.5
2.	Furnishing of Hostel Room	25	2.4	101	5.0	25	2.4	101	5.2
3.	Miscellaneous Items	25	2.4	101	5.0	25	2.4	25	1.3
Total Part B		1050 (58.3%)	100	2003 (43.5%)	100	1050 (52.5%)	100	1926 (42.5%)	100
Grand Total A & B		1800 (100)		4608 (100)		2001 (100)		4530 (100)	

Total duration of B.Ed training programme is one year only.

Annexure I

List of Members of the Expert Committee Set Up

to review the tools in the light of Tryout. The Committee met on 27.8.1982 at NCERT, New Delhi.

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1. Prof.(Or) R.C.Das, Dean (Academic)
and Head Deptt. of Teacher Education,
NCERT, New Delhi.
2. Prof. (Or) G.P.Sherry, Director
Dayalbagh Educational Institutes,
Agra.
3. Prof. (Or) H.M.Datta,
Head, R.B.S.College of Education &
Unesco Expert, Agra.
4. Prof. R.P. Bhatnagar
Dean, Faculty of Education,
Meerut University, Meerut.
5. Principal, R.B.I.Women Teachers College
Agra.
6. Principal, R.B.S.Teachers
Training College, Agra.
7. Principal, B.D. Girls College, Agra.
8. Prof. C.H.K.Nisra, ERIC,
NCERT, New Delhi.
9. Prof. A.B.L.Srivastava
ONE, NCERT, New Delhi.
10. Dr. C.B.Padmanabhan, Senior Fellow,
NIPHE, New Delhi.
11. Dr. S.L. Gupta,
Principal Investigator
NCERT, New Delhi.

**National Council of Educational Research and Training
Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-16**

**Title of Project: A Comparative Study of the Private Costs
of Teachers Preparation In Teachers Training
Institutions Under Different Managements In
Uttar Pradesh.**

.....

Principal Investigator : Dr. S.L.Gupta

(Questionnaire is to be filled in by the Teacher Trainee)

Part One

- 1.1 Name of the Teacher, Sri, Km, Smt.
- 1.2 Full Residential Address
- 1.3 Name of the Teacher Training
Institute
- 1.4 Level of Teacher-Training
Completed: (Please tick the one applicable to you)
(a) Primary Teachers Training ()
(b) Secondary Teachers Training ()
- 1.5 Year of Completing Teacher Training
- 1.6 Date of Birth
- 1.7 Age at the time of joining Teacher-Training: Years
Months
- 1.8 Please tick your Marital Status at the time of
joining training:
(a) Unmarried () ; (b) Married () ; (c) Widow () ;
(d) Widower ()
- 1.9 Please tick your job status at the time of joining training:
(a) Un employed () ; (b) Employed ()
- 1.10 Please tick Social Status you belong to:
(a) Scheduled Caste () , (b) Scheduled Tribe ()
(c) Backward Classes () , (d) General Group ()
- 1.11 Please tick total annual income of your parents/
guardian at the time of your joining training:
(a) Upto Rs. 3000/- () , (b) Between Rs.3001-6000/- ()
(c) Between Rs.6001-10000/- () , (d) Between Rs.10001-15000 ()

(e) Between Rs.15001-18000/- (), (f) above Rs.18001/- ()

1.12 Please tick the occupation of your parents/guardian at the time of your joining training:

- (a) Cultivator (), (b) Industry/Manufacturing (),
(c) Trade and Commerce (), (d) Government Service (),
(e) Agricultural Labour (), (f) Non-agriculture labour (),
(g) Any other (Please specify).....

1.13 Please tick the area where did you live at the time of your joining training:

- (a) Rural Area (), (b) Urban Area (), (c) Tribal area

Part Two

2.1 Please state the educational status of your parents/guardian (specify the level):

Particular

Educational Status

a) Father

b) Mother

c) Other Guardian

2.2 Who met the expenses of your training, Please tick:

- (a) Self (), (b) Parents (), (c) Guardian ()

2.3 Please state the duration of your training course:

- (a) One Year (), (b) Two Years ()

2.4 Please give details of the total expenditure incurred on your teacher training by you and/or your parents/guardian. Give the amount spent:

Item	(in rupees)		Total
	First year	Second year	
(a) Tuition fees and funds including Examination fees and funds			
(b) Text Books and supplementary reading materials			
(c) Note books and other writing materials			
(d) Practical Work in:			
i) Sciences & Home Sciences			
ii) Crafts, Work Experiences			

- paintings, music & Fine Arts
- iii) Embroidary, Needle work, Knitting
- iv) Practice teaching/ demonstration lessons

e) Transport

f) Uniforms or Dresses including winter dress and shoes if prescribed by the Institution where training was taken

g) Other Misc.)Please specify)
Grand Total

1.5 Did you stay in the hostel for your training?
Yes (), No ()

1.6 If yes, give details of the total annual expenditure incurred by you on hostel stay:

Item	(In rupees)		
	First year	Second year	Total

- a) Room rent including electric, water and sweper charges
- b) Food
- c) Furnishing
- d) Any other
- Grand Total

1.7 Did you receive any incentive-fee concession, scholarship, book grants from the State Government and/or the training institution ? If yes, please give the value in rupees approximately.

Incentive	First Second Total		
	year	year	

- a) Salary and deputation allowance
- b) Fees concessions
- c) Scholarships
- d) Book grants
- e) Mess concession
- f) Any other (please specify)
- Grand Total

Part Three

1.8 Questions Nos. 3.1 to 3.5 are to be answered by those only who were employed at the time of joining training.

Please specify the nature of employment

(a) Self employed (Specify the occupation).....

- (b) Employed by other (Give details).....
- (c) Name of employer with full address.....
- (d) Designation or post held.....
- (e) Total annual emoluments paid
by the employer/~~earned~~ himself/
herself (in rupees) Rs.....

3.2 Did you resign from the job from joining the training ?
yes (), No. ()

3.3 Were you deputed for the training by your employer ?
yes (), No. ()

3.4 Did you take leave for joining the training ?
yes (), No. ()

- 3.5 If yes, give details about the nature of your leave.
- (a) Leave with full pay, allowance.....
 - (b) Leave with full pay, allowance.....
and deputation pay
 - (c) Leave without pay
 - (d) Any other (Please specify)

3.6 As a result of this training what gains have you visualized
for yourself. (Please tick)

- (a) Improvement in Employment Prospects ()
- (b) Increase in Economic earnings ()
- (c) Enhancement of Social Status ()
- (d) Any other (Please specify) ()

Signature.....

Date.....